

Netted Sensors

Site Security and Defense Situational Awareness

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Overview

- Sensors and Situational Awareness
- Virtual Presence and Extended Defense (VPED)
 - System Concept Overview
 - Hardware Architecture
 - Multi-node architecture
 - Node/Sensor Description
 - Hybrid Networks
 - Algorithms
 - Multi-phenomena based detection
- Seismic Modeling
 - Application to algorithm development and sensor performance in varying environments
- Fusion and Communication for Ground and Air Sensors
 - Overview of fusion and communications integrated approach



Challenges for Fielded Systems

Real World is Complex and Difficult

- Current Systems and Algorithms
 - Low target density, modest clutter environment
 - Detection and Classification on High SNR Targets
 - Little Data Sharing
- Real World Situations are More Complex
 - Lower SNR (Asymmetric) Targets, high clutter
 - High Confuser Density
 - Smaller Inter and Intra Class Separation

Networked Sensing is part of the Solution Space

- Persistent Sensing
 - Use behavior over time as attribute
- Heterogeneous Sensing
 - Multiple Phenomena
 - Combination of Signatures for unique ID
- Spatial Diversity – Multiple independent looks robust
- Supports Multi-Layer Data Fusion

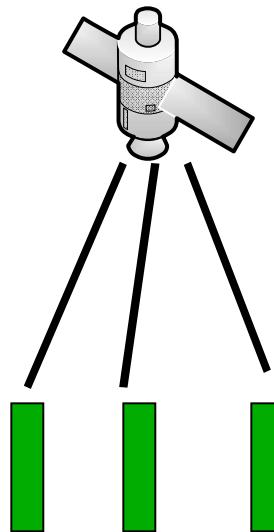


Sensor System Trade Space

How Many? What type? How Capable?

Traditional Sensor Systems

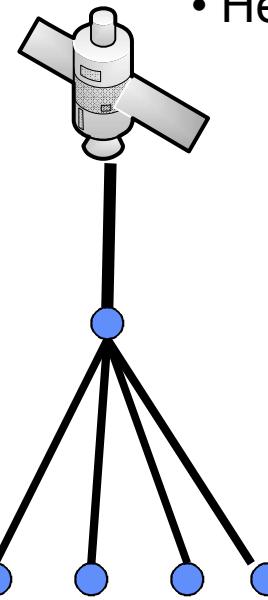
- Fewer, more capable nodes
- Localized data processing
 - Detection, Classification
 - CPA or Target bearing
- Multiple mode sensing
- Direct Comms to User



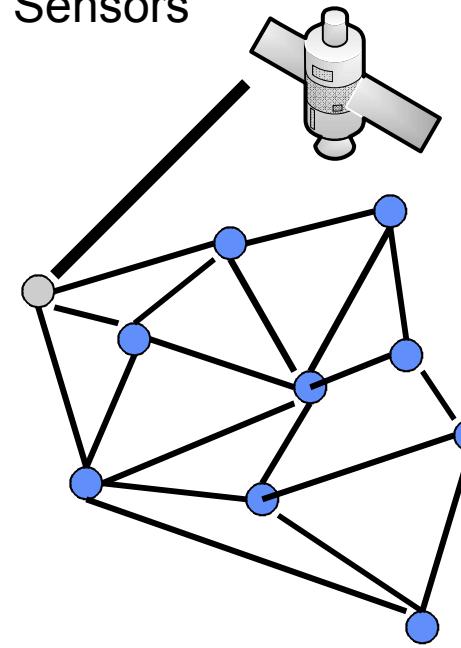
Direct Connection

Networked Sensing

- Many Less Capable Nodes
- Peer to Peer Mesh Network
- Distributed Processing
- Distributed Control
- Communication rich
- Heterogeneous Sensors



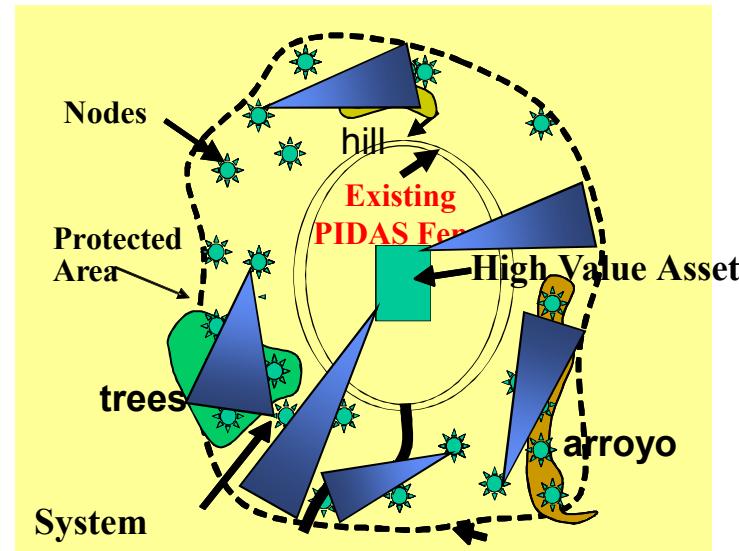
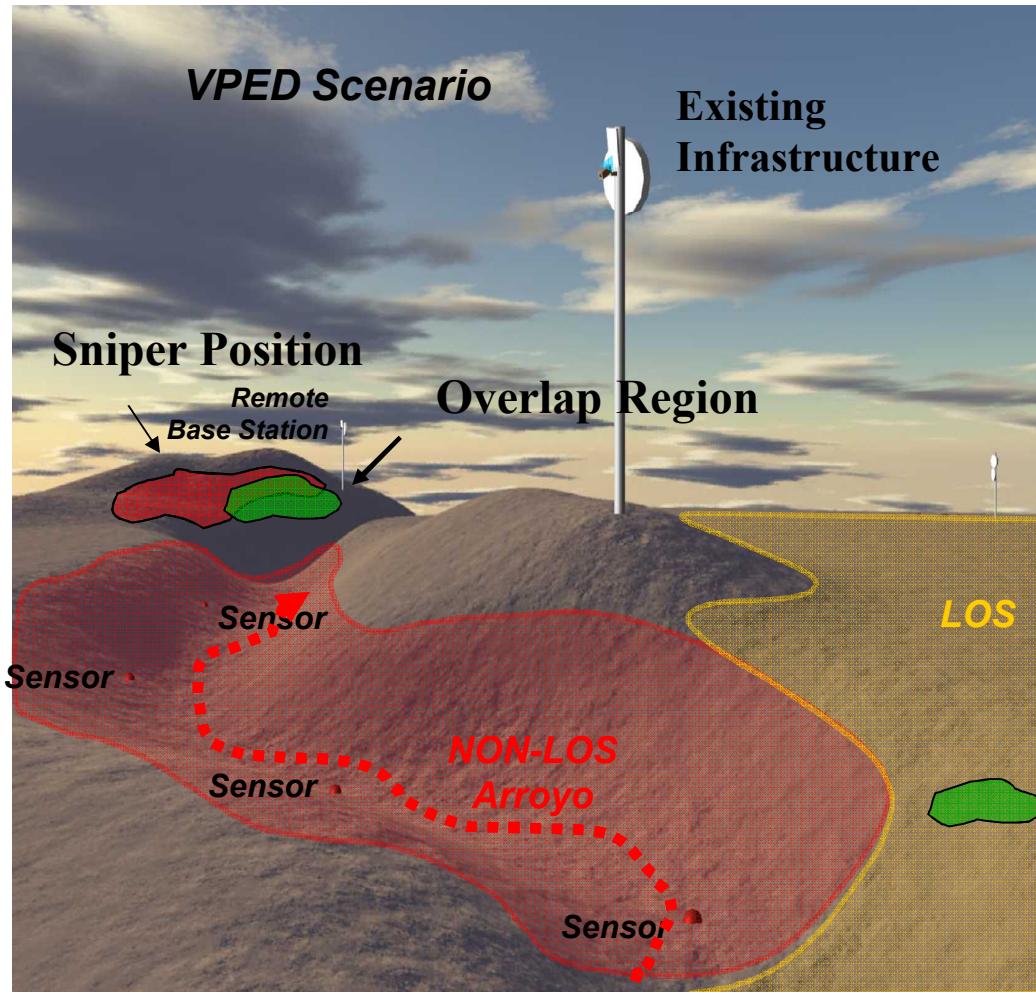
Tree Network



Mesh Network



Virtual Perimeter and Extended Defenses Conceptual System

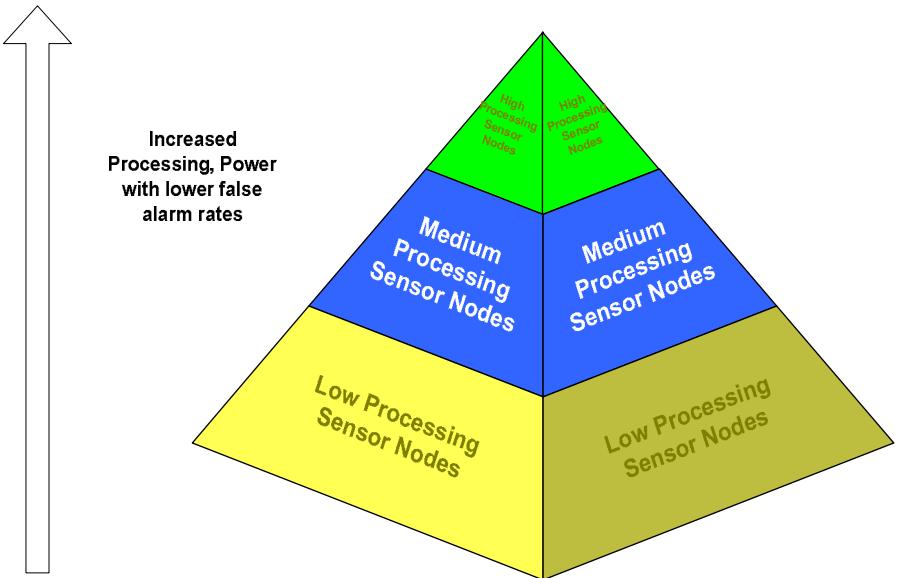


- Why use networked UGS?
 - Enhance non-line of site situational awareness
 - Increase force response time
- What are the core capabilities?
 - People – Detect, Classify, Localize & Track
 - Vehicles: Detect, Localize & Track
 - Preliminary Assessment
 - Images/Video
 - LOS Assisted Data Fusion
- Typical Transducers
 - Seismic, Acoustic, Magnetic, IR Imaging
- Integration with existing infrastructure
 - COTS: Trip/Threshold Sensing



Sensor Network Architecture Elements

Layered Architecture



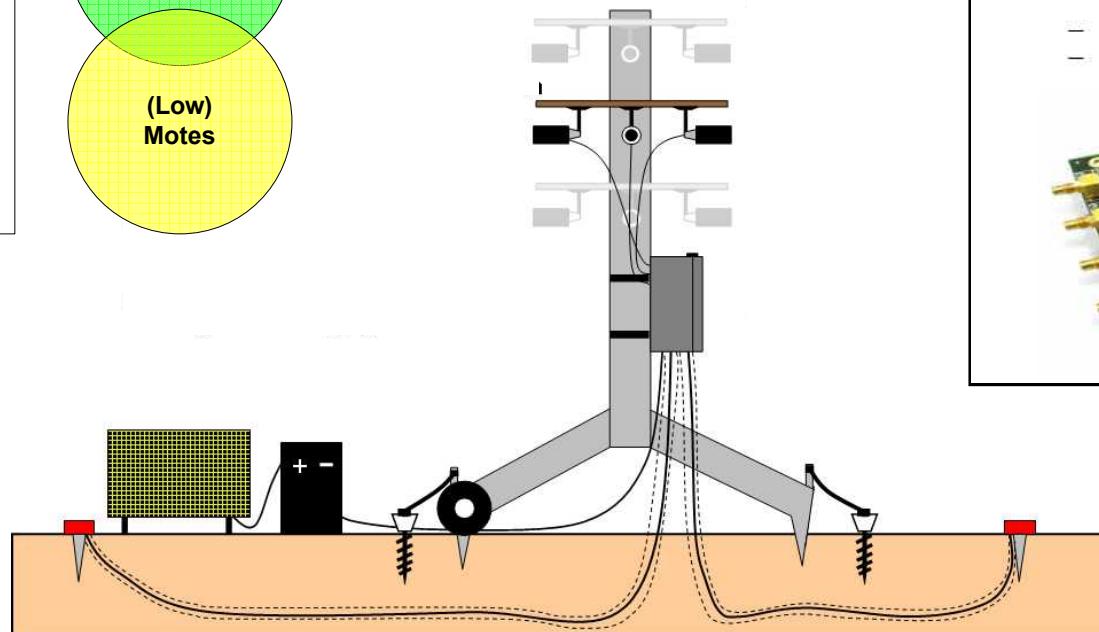
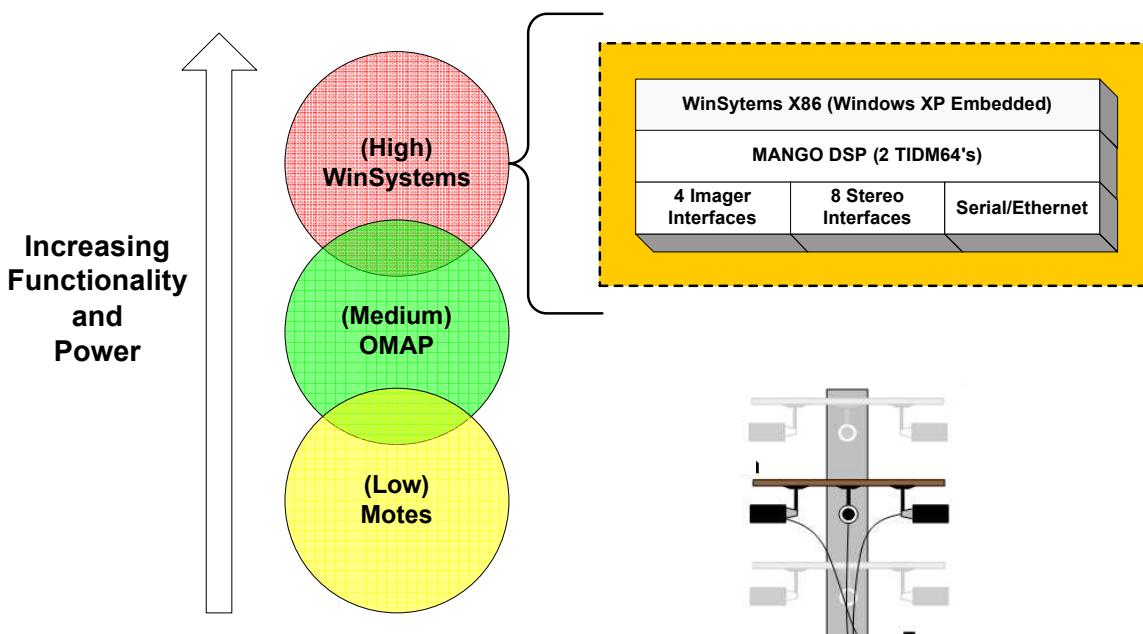
Metric: Cost per Area Coverage (CPAC)

Objective: Minimize CPAC

- **High Processing Node**
 - **Decisions**
 - Image/Signal Processing Algorithms
 - User Interaction
 - Near real-time
 - **Communication**
 - **High Bandwidth**
 - Real time Video
 - Real time acoustic/seismic data stream
- **Medium Processing Node**
 - **Image and Signal Processing**
 - **Communication**
 - High to medium bandwidth
 - Snap shot and video clips
- **Low Processing Node**
 - **Signal processing algorithms**
 - Simple Features
 - **Communication**
 - Low bandwidth



High Performance Processing Node



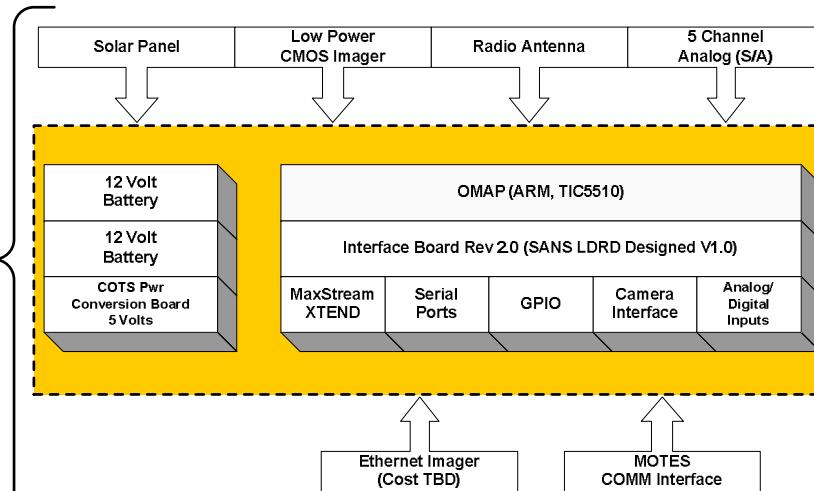
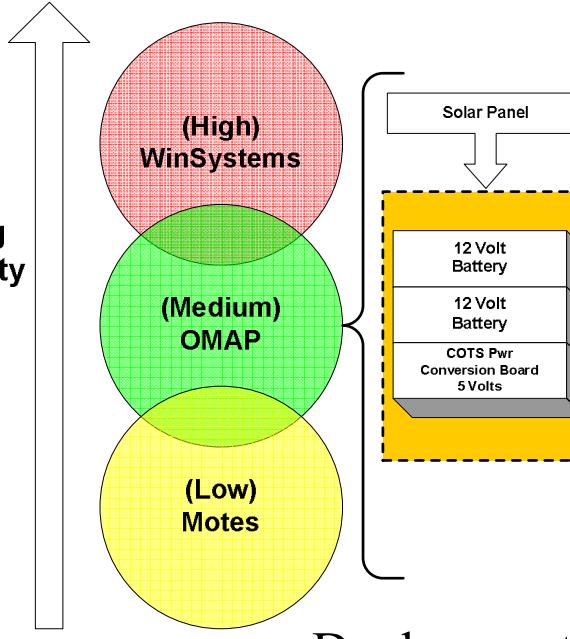
- Winsystems – Single Board Computer
 - Brains of the System
 - 366 MHz AMD Geode Processor
 - Data Storage
 - Compact Flash
 - USB drives
 - Communications Capabilities
 - Ethernet
 - Wireless 802.11 b/g
 - Radio Modems
- Mango – Digital Image Processing Board
 - Digitally Records Data
 - 4 Imaging Channels
 - 16 Analog Channels
 - Digital Signal Processing Algorithms
 - Image Processing Algorithms



Medium Processing Node



Increasing
Functionality
and
Power

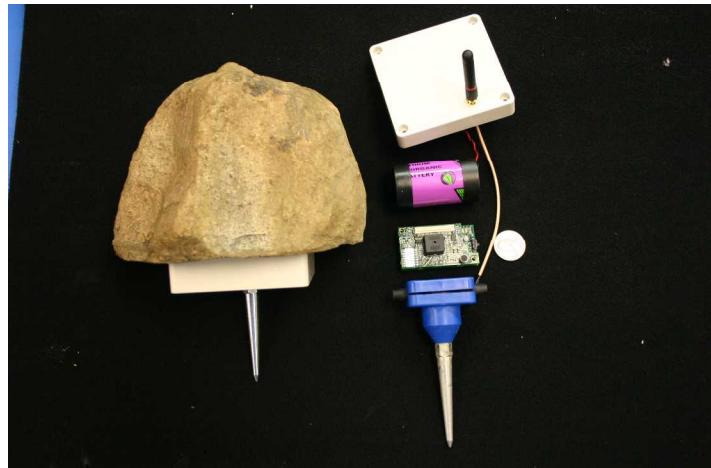
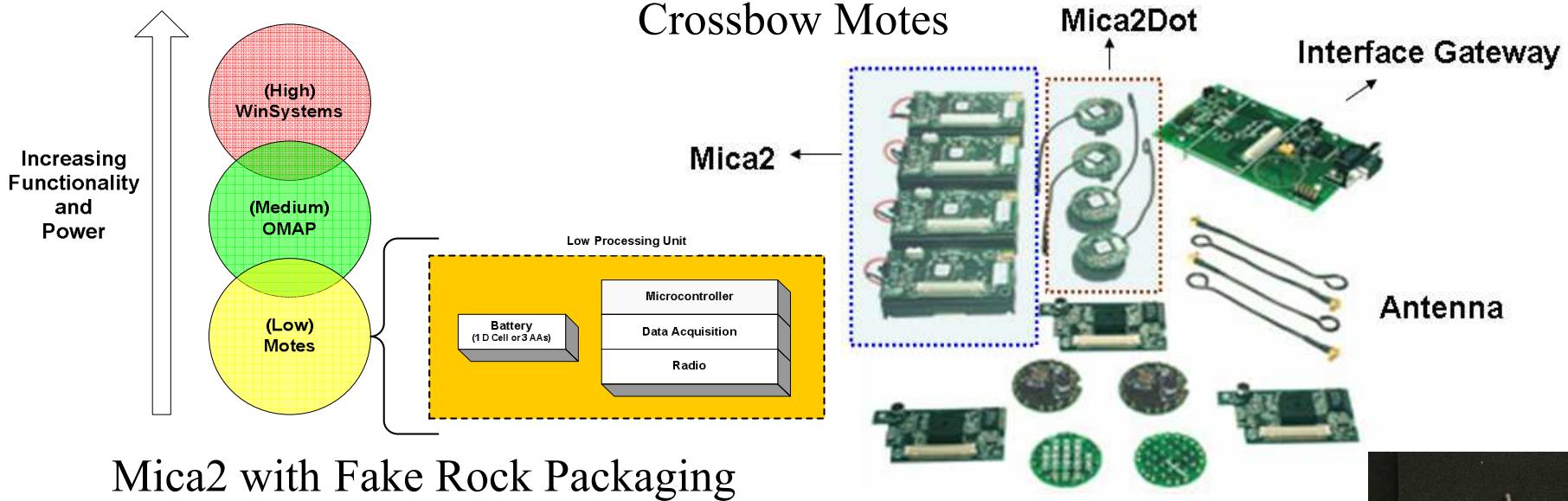


Single Geophone
with Microphone

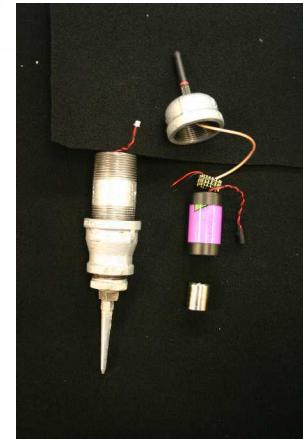
3-C Geophone
with Microphone



Low Processing Nodes

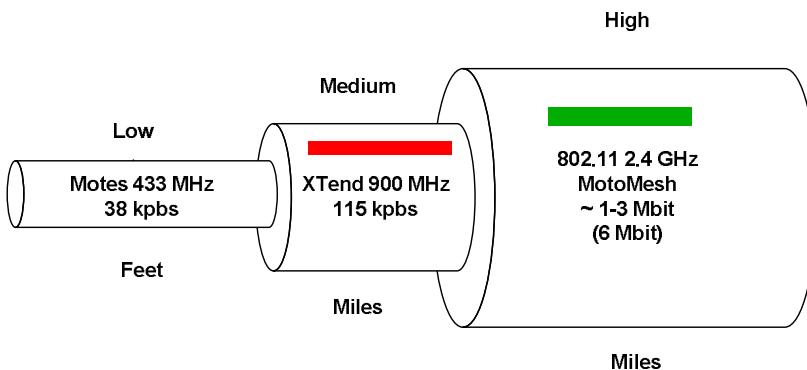


Mic2Dot Data Acquisition Boards



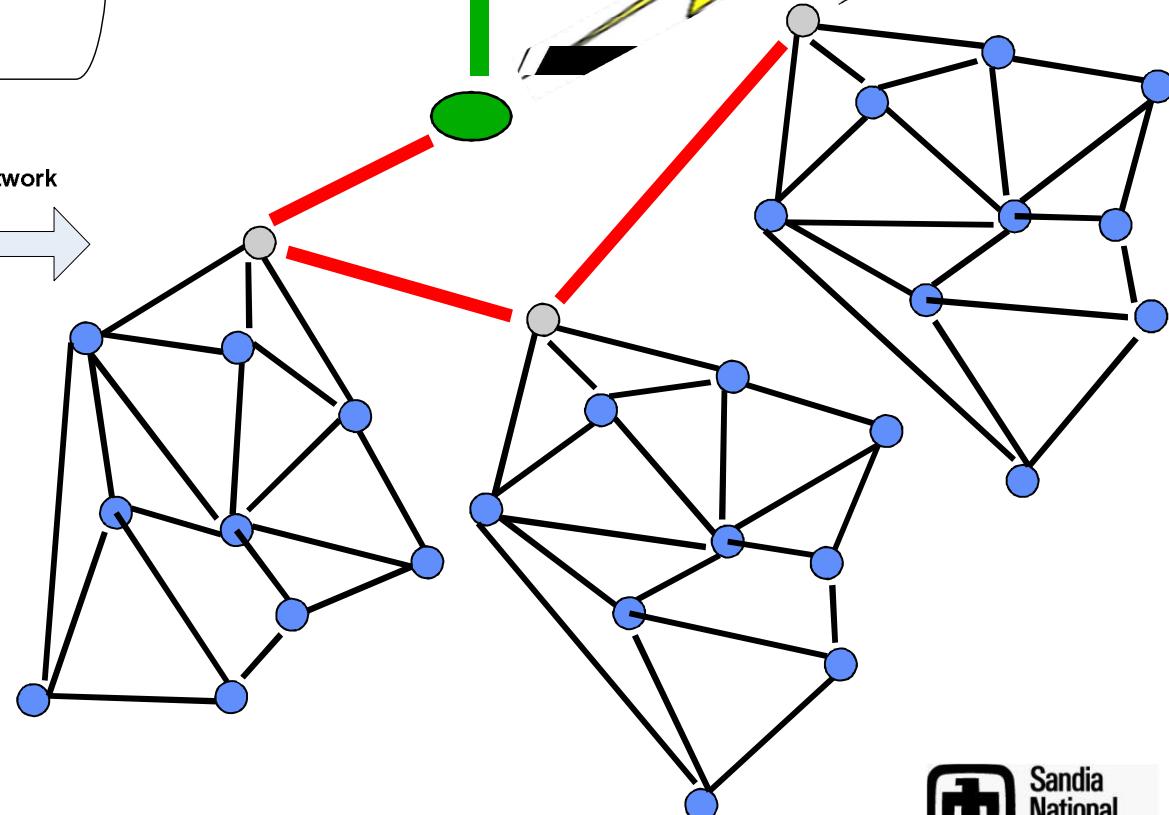
Hybrid Network Communication

Network Structure Redrawn



Increasing Enrichment of Information Enabled by Hybrid Network

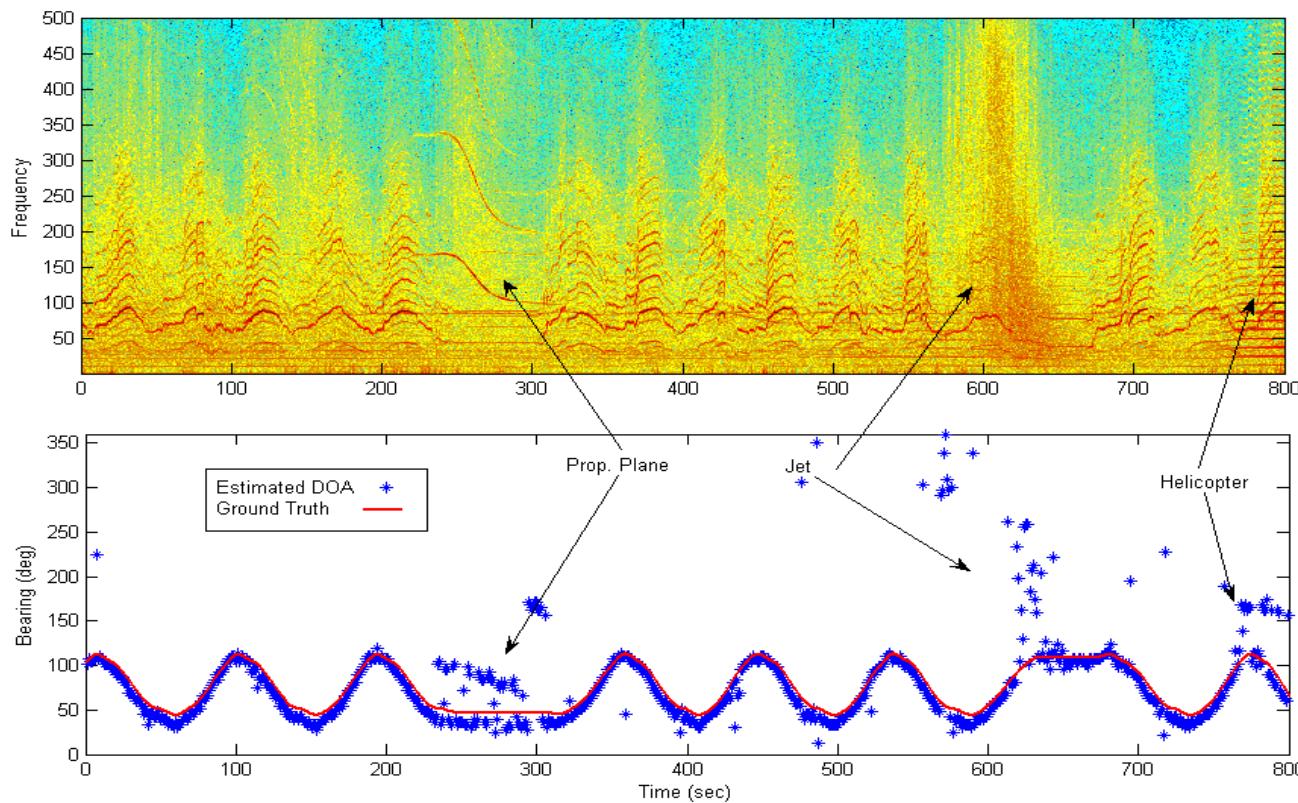
- **High Processing Node**
 - 802.11(MotoMesh)
 - SATCOM
 - MaxStream Xtend
- **Medium Processing Node**
 - MaxStream Xtend
 - Army Blue Radio
 - SATCOM
 - 802.11 (MotoMesh)
- **Low Processing Node**
 - Motes 433 MHz





High Processing Node Algorithm (Example: Array Processing)

- Beamforming and Tracking (Conventional)
- Use information in higher level fusion and reduction of false alarms





High Processing Node Algorithm

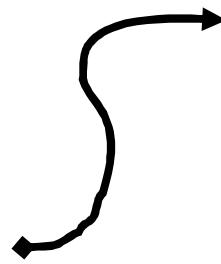
Example: Automatic Animal Recognition

Human vs. Animal

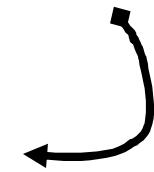
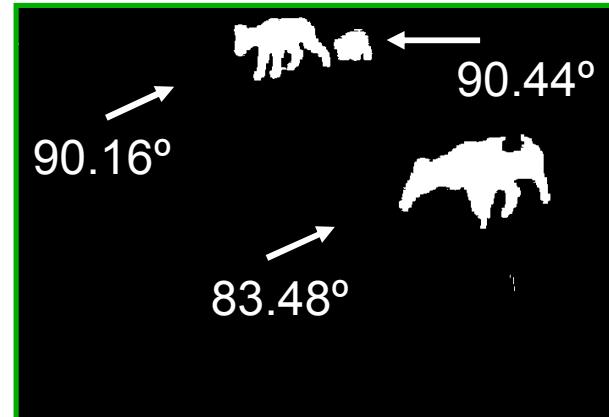
- Simple Rejection Features
 - Main Axis of Motion
- Advanced Evidential Reasoning
 - Integration of Statistics and Observations over time



Wolves



- determine background
- detect change
- normalize and subtract
- binarize
- extract feature and classify

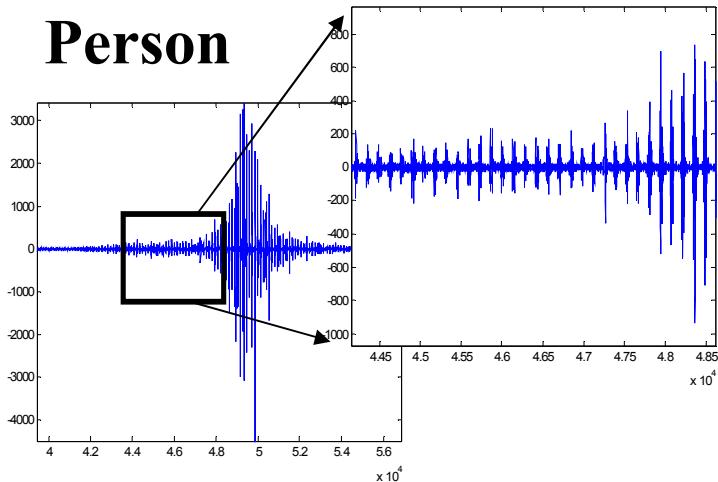


Medium Node Processing

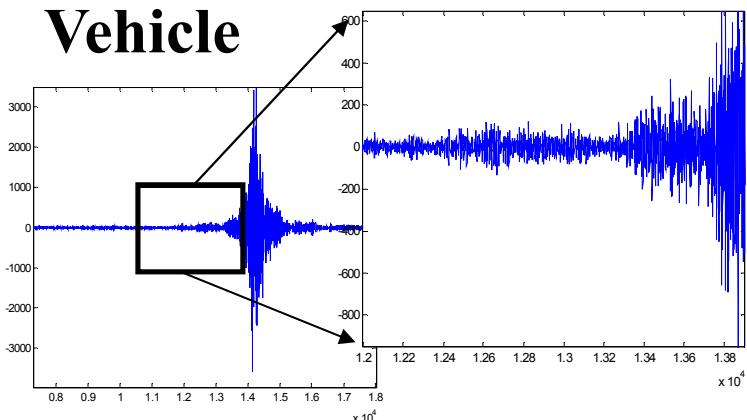
Example: People Detection Algorithm

Kurtosis/Persistence/Rate (TD)

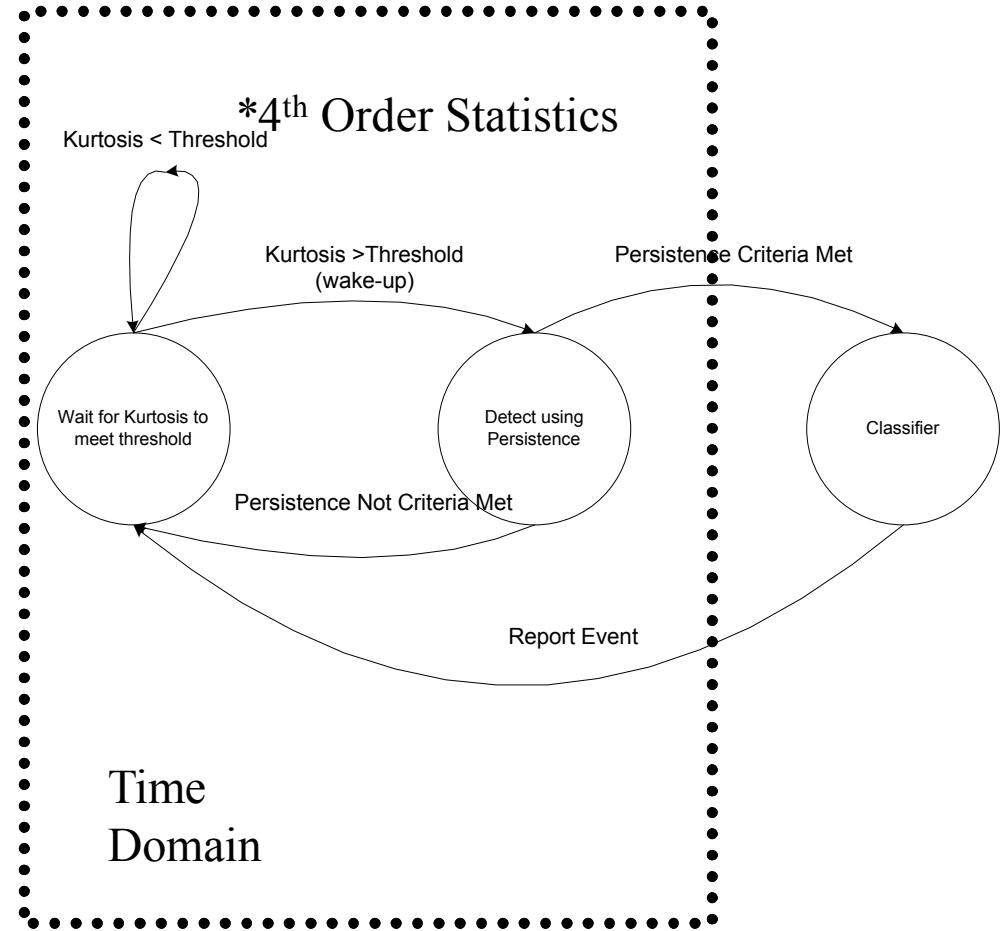
Person

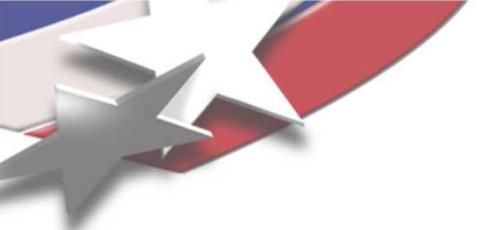


Vehicle



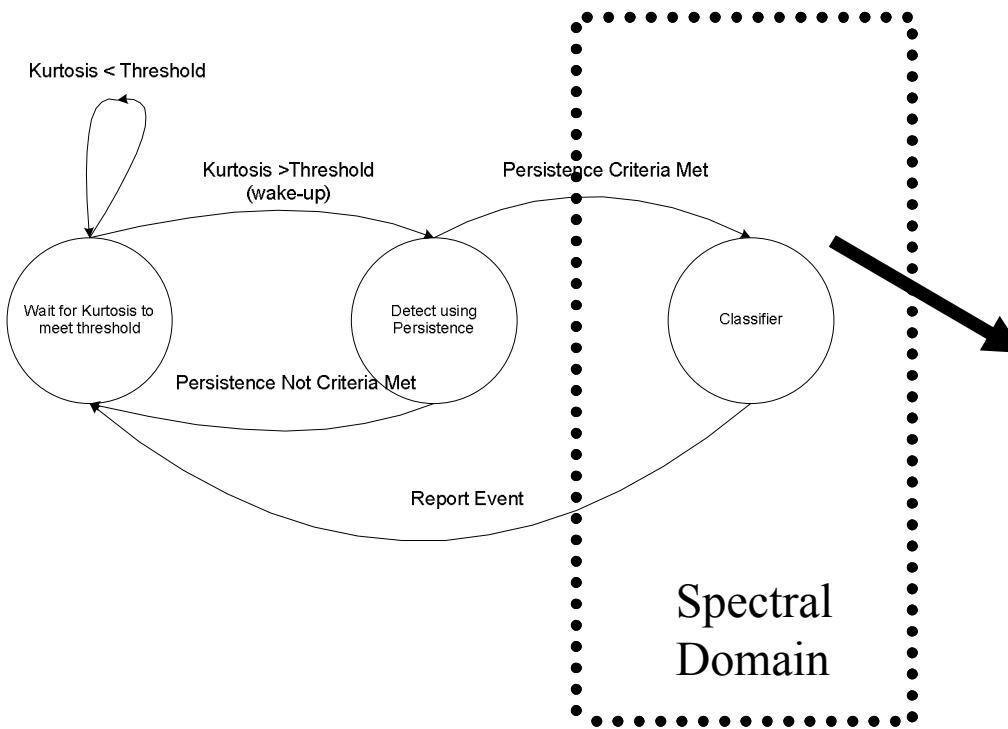
Time
Domain





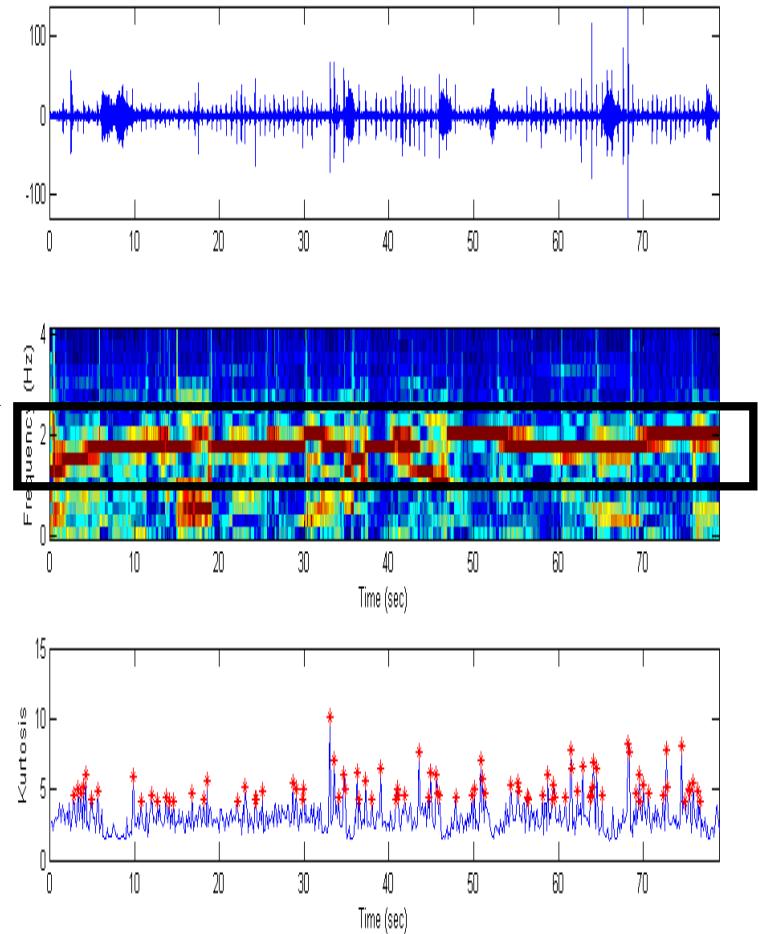
Medium Processing Node Classifier

*4th Order Statistics



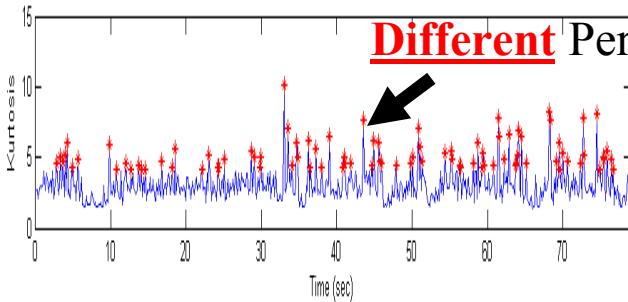
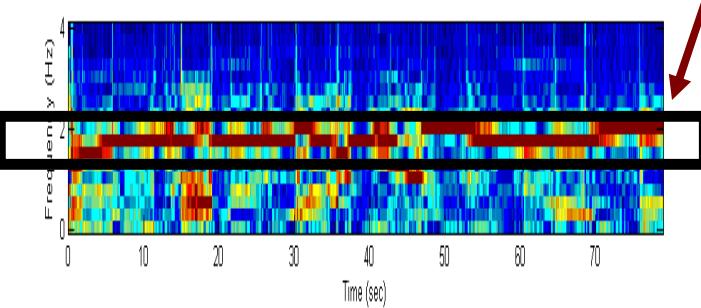
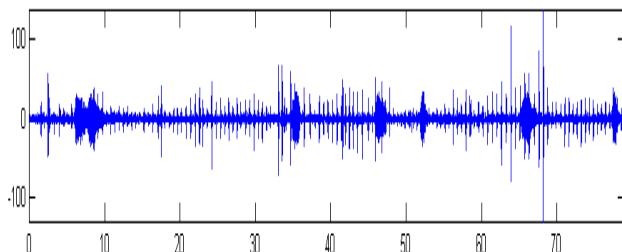
Spectral
Domain

Person at 20 meters

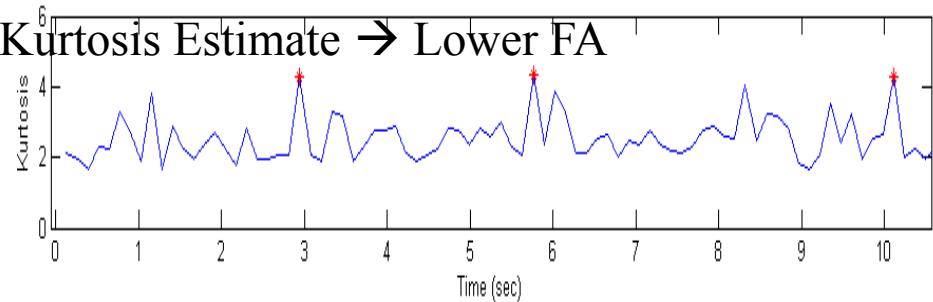
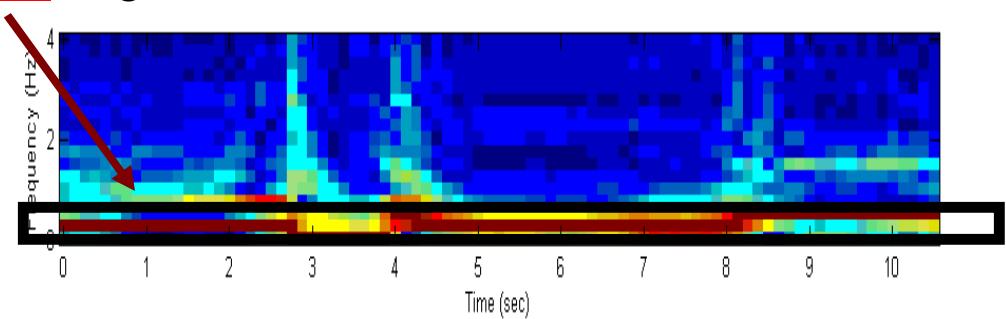
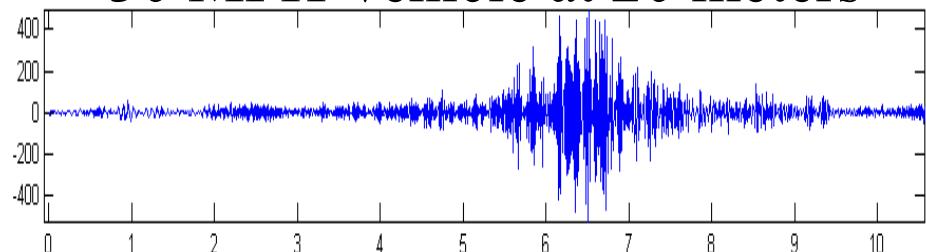


Target Comparison Vehicle

Person at 20 meters



30 MPH Vehicle at 20 meters

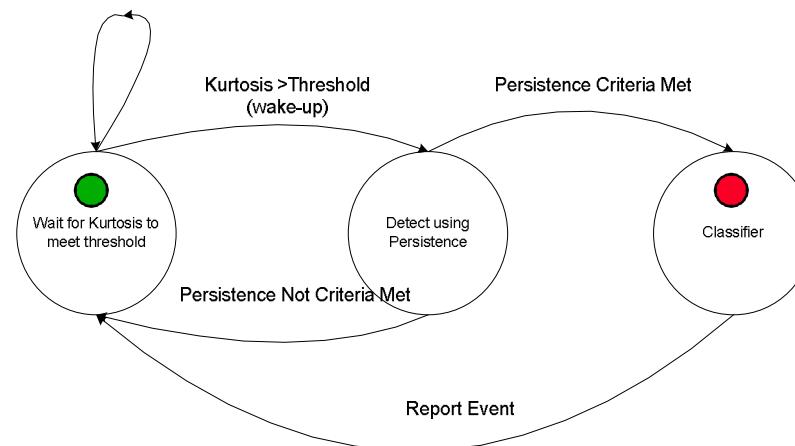
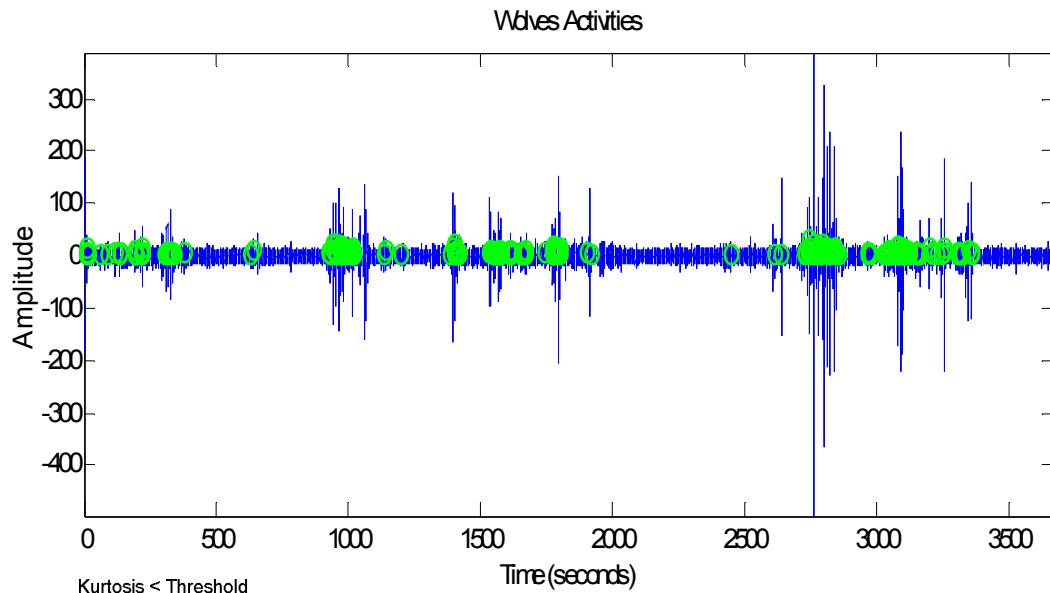


Different Regions : Used for Threshold

Different Persistent Kurtosis Estimate → Lower FA

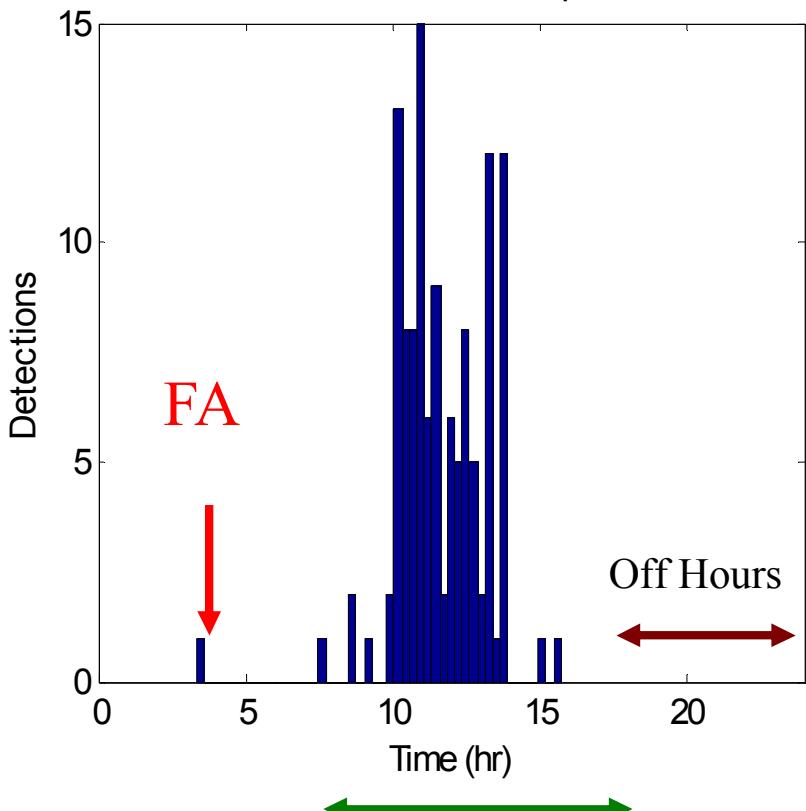


Sample Field Test Results – Potential False Alarms (1 Hour) Medium Processing Node



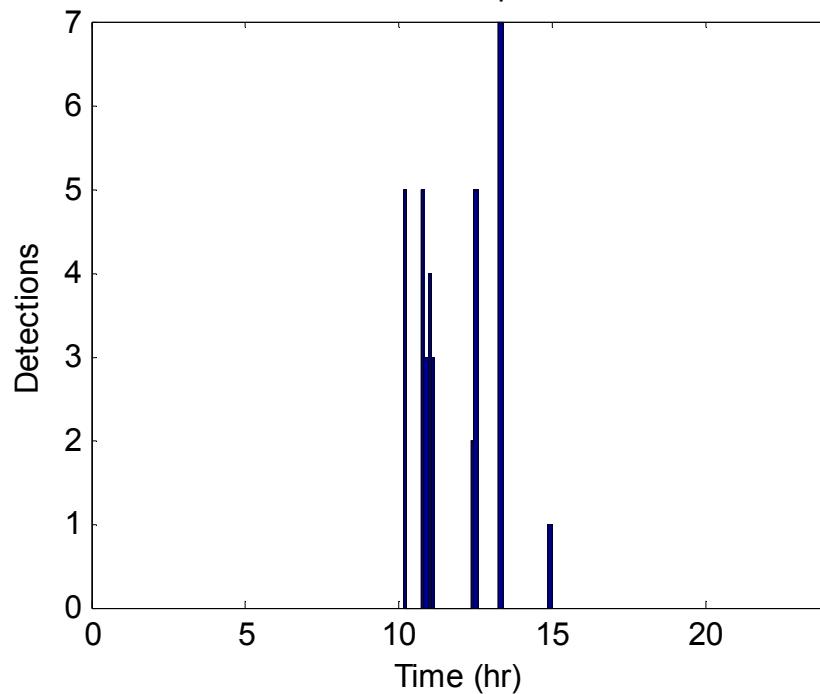
Medium Processing Node Sample Deployment Exercise Results

Pod 201 & Pod 502. Total Footstep Detections = 121



Controlled Isolated Area

Pod 502. Total Footstep Detections = 35

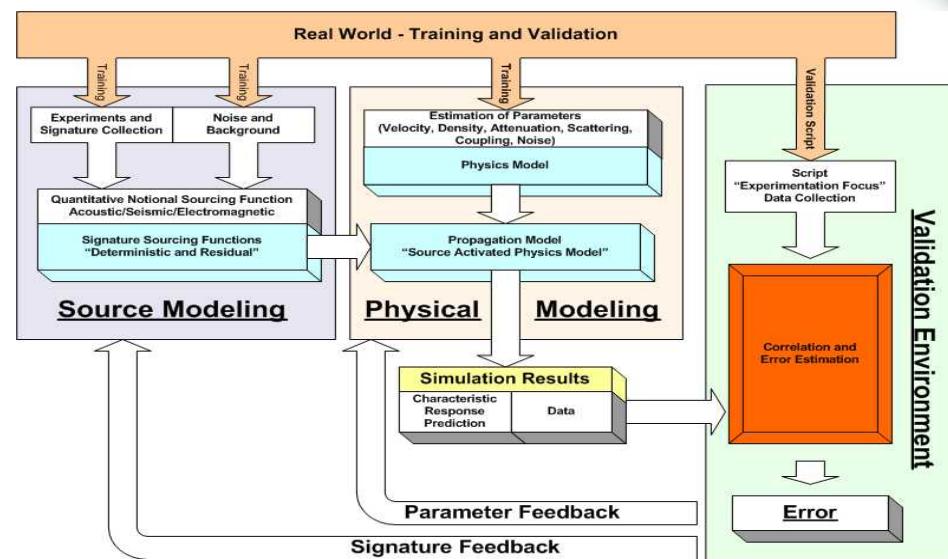
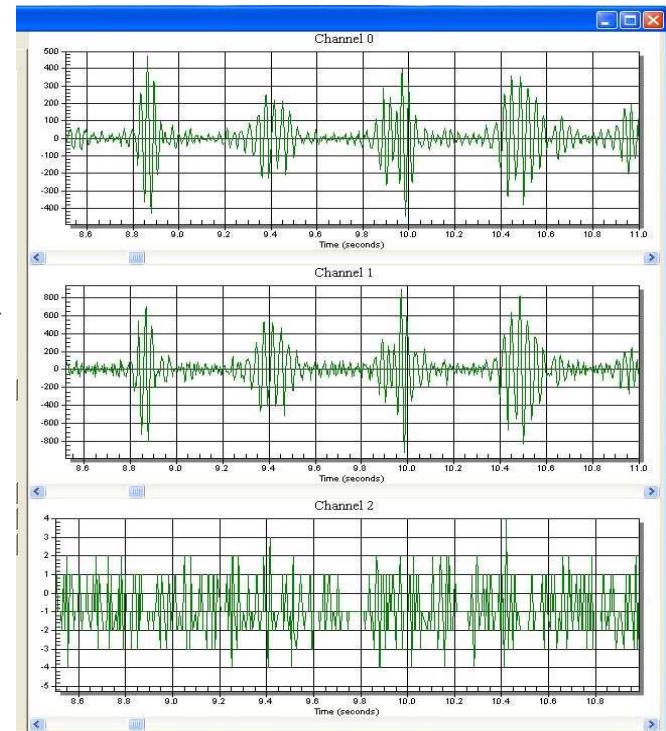
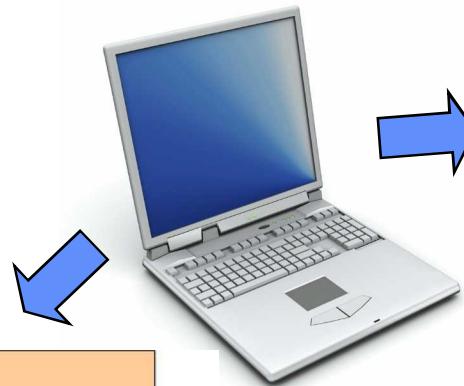


Normal Working Hours

Additional Functionality: Test Bed for data collection and algorithm evaluation

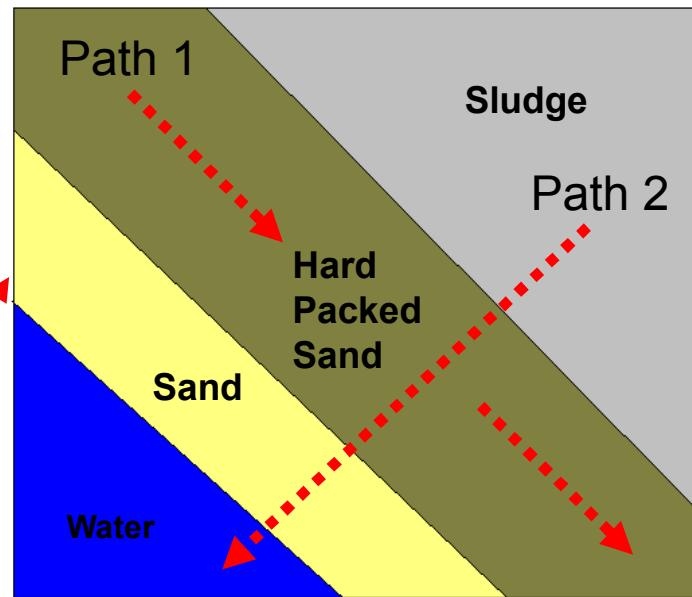
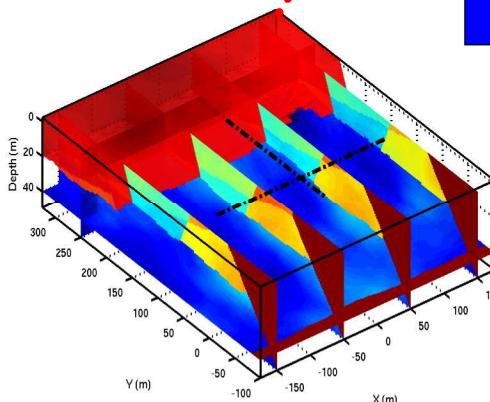
Fly Away Box Functionality

- On-site assessment of the system
- Rapidly gather data for algorithm development and modeling



Seismic Boundary Propagation Model

- First Approximation Model Assumptions
 - 400 m x 300 m x 50 m depth
 - Linear Boundary Conditions
 - Approximate wave velocity and densities
 - Used characteristics from similar terrain
 - Can be updated to real numbers by doing field data collection
- Shoreline water waves not modeled
 - Source Function Needed



Sludge

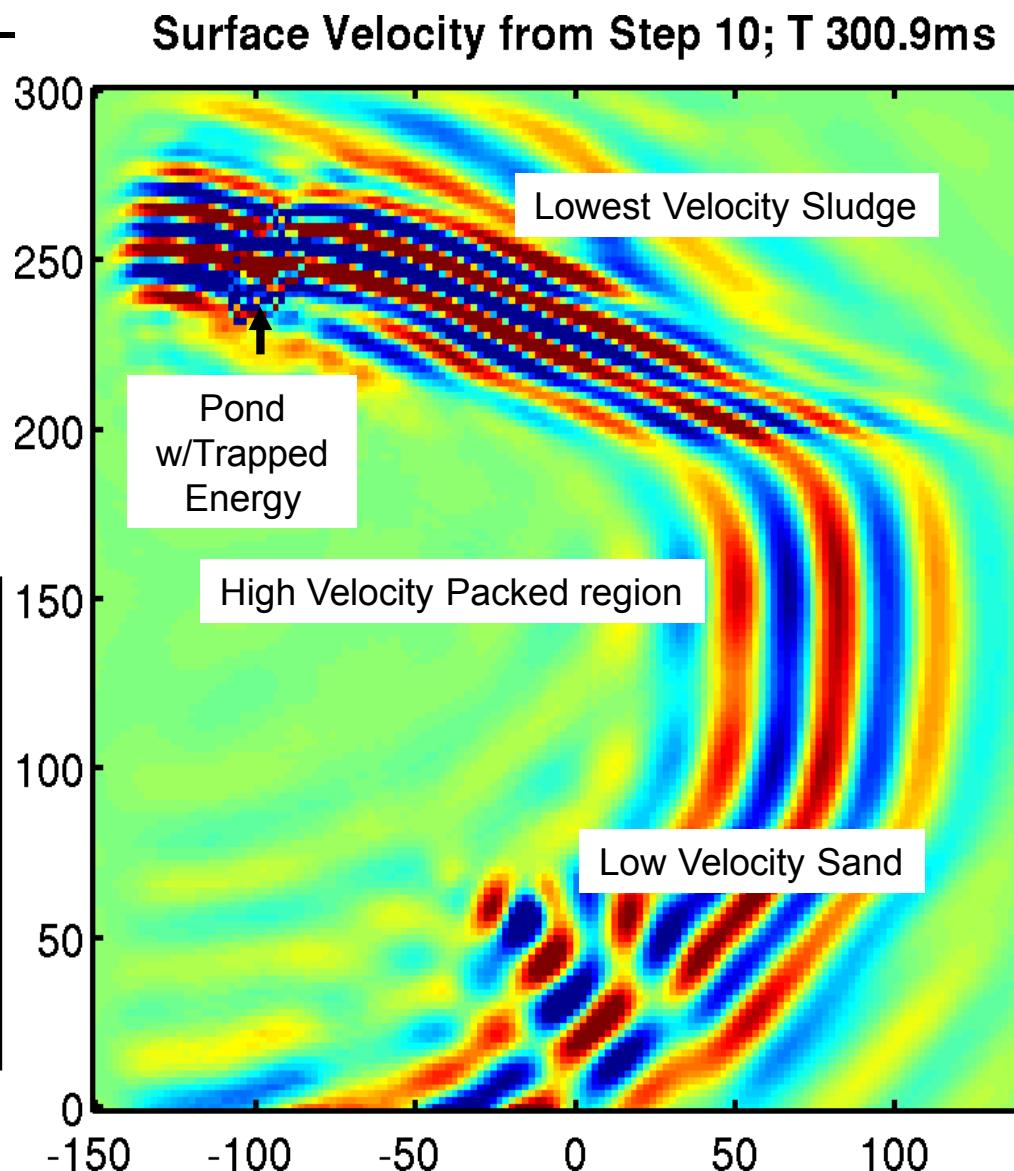
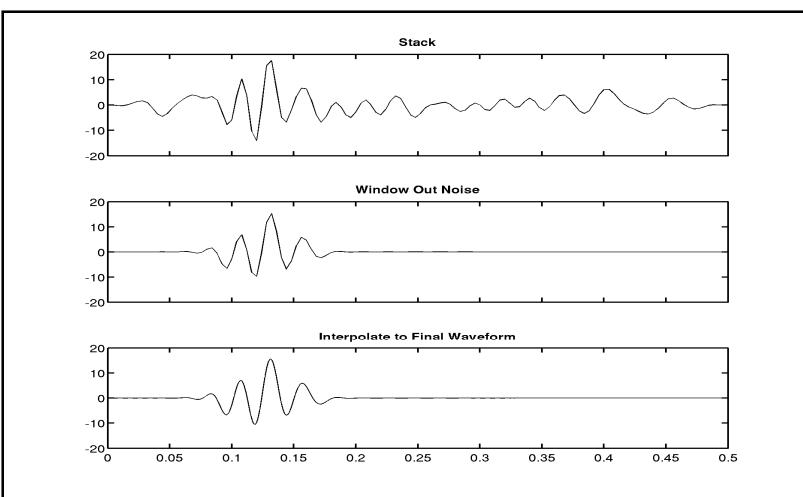


Hard Packed Sand

Soil Type	Vp	Vs	Density
Water	1500	0	1000
Sand	2000	1000	1500
Hard Pack	2500	1250	1800
Sludge	800	400	1500

Modeling

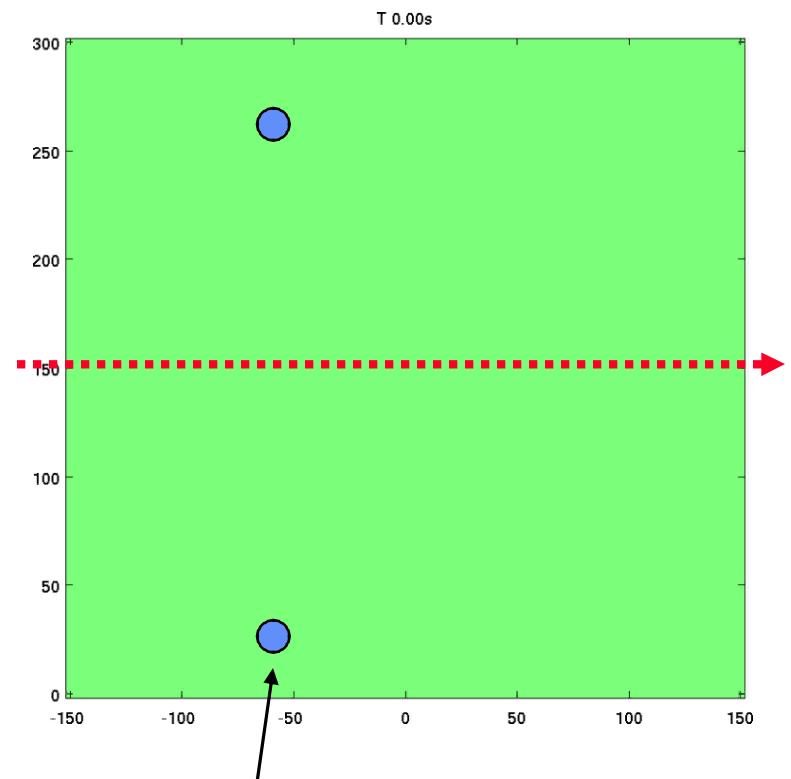
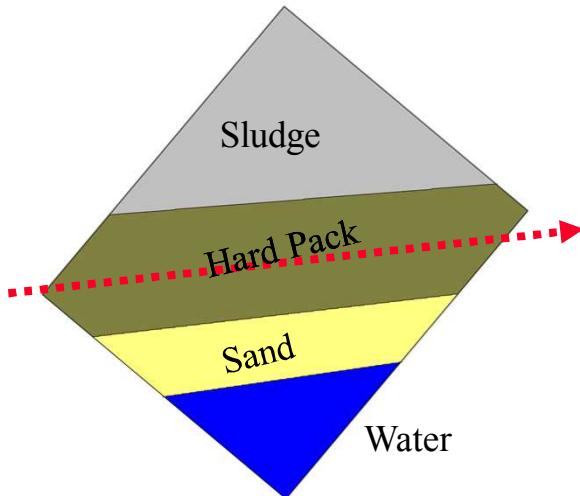
- Each step is modeled individually
 - Reduces length of each run
 - 1m step spacing
- Models are $351 \times 426 \times 103$
 - ~15 million nodes
 - 25001 time-steps
- Each run takes ~25 min on 38 nodes
 - Requires 76 processors on Thunderbird
- Data recorded on 151×151 grid of surface receivers
 - We could never collect this volume of data in the real world
 - 87Mb/step at 1ms sample interval





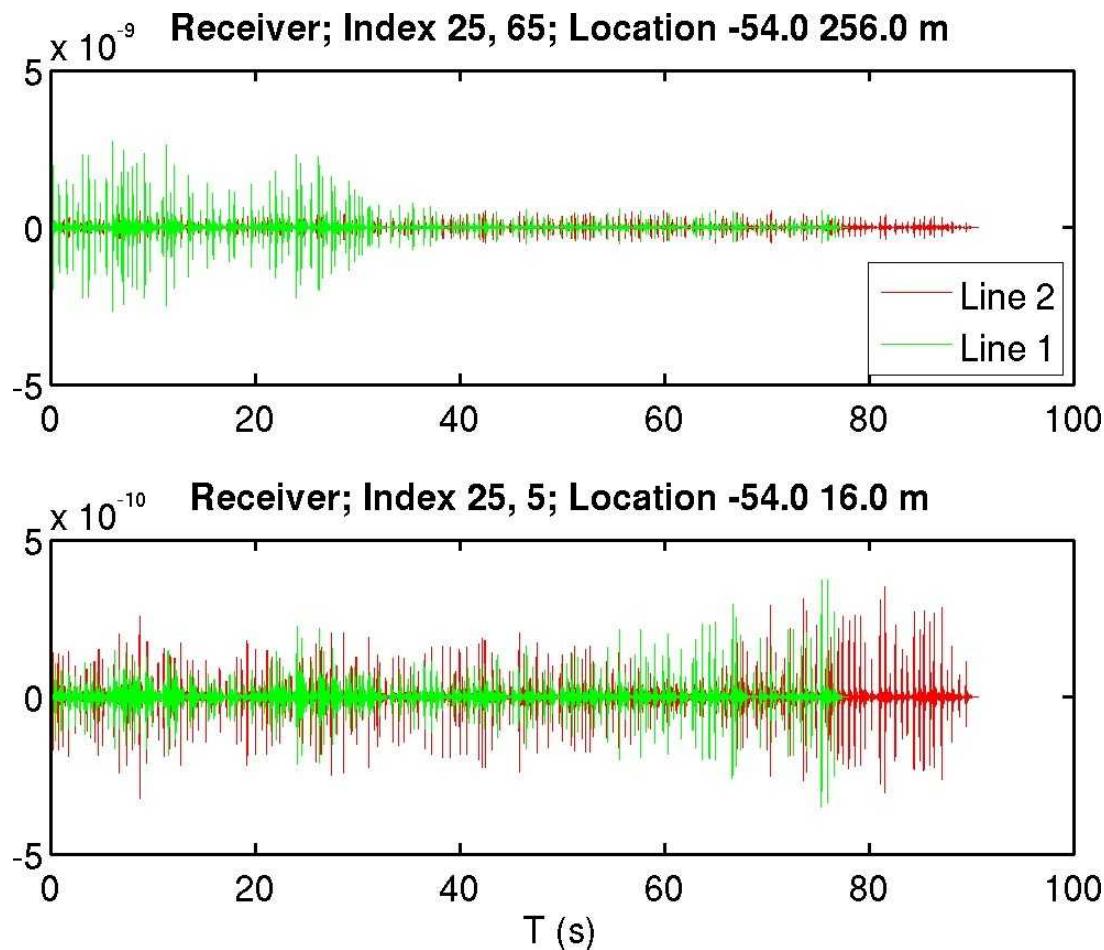
Animation of Model Propagation in Walking path of Line 1

- Each footstep is assigned a random amplitude
- Random offset between steps
- Animation is Path of Line 1
 - Parallel to the shoreline
- High amplitudes in upper left are trapped waves in a small pond



Virtual Sensor Location for Data
Gathering and Analysis

Modeling and Simulation Results



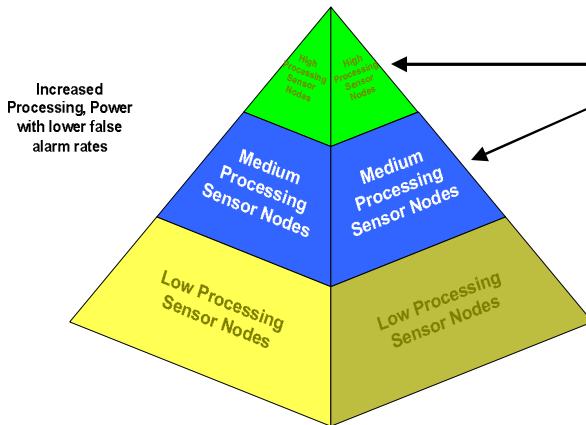
- **Benefits of Modeling**
 - Place Sensor Nodes and Determine signal content and record data using supercomputer
 - Develop algorithms on operational bounds that can be simulated
 - Develop false alarm models and mitigation strategies
 - Able to predict algorithm and sensor performance if sensor model is known
 - Detection and Classification characteristics

Modeling and simulation is a critical element in system development and mission planning

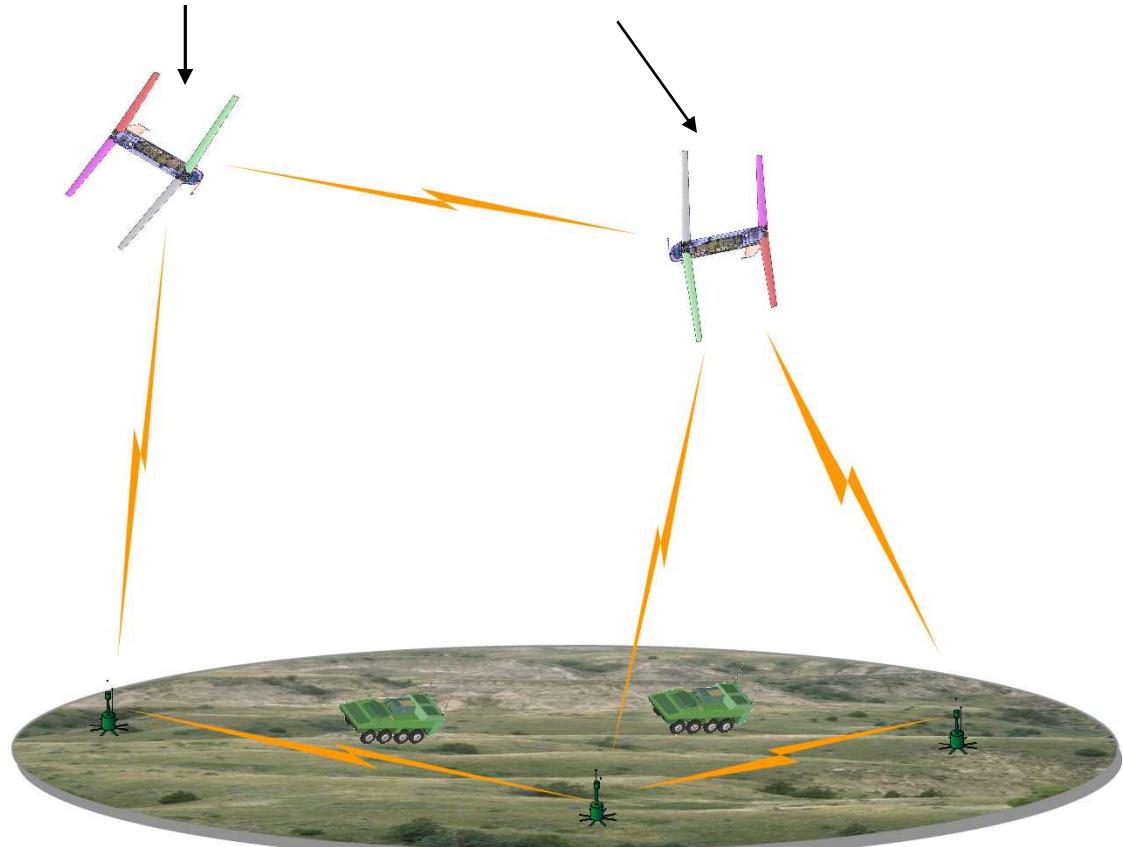


Defense Situational Awareness

Example #2: Adding In Mobile Nodes



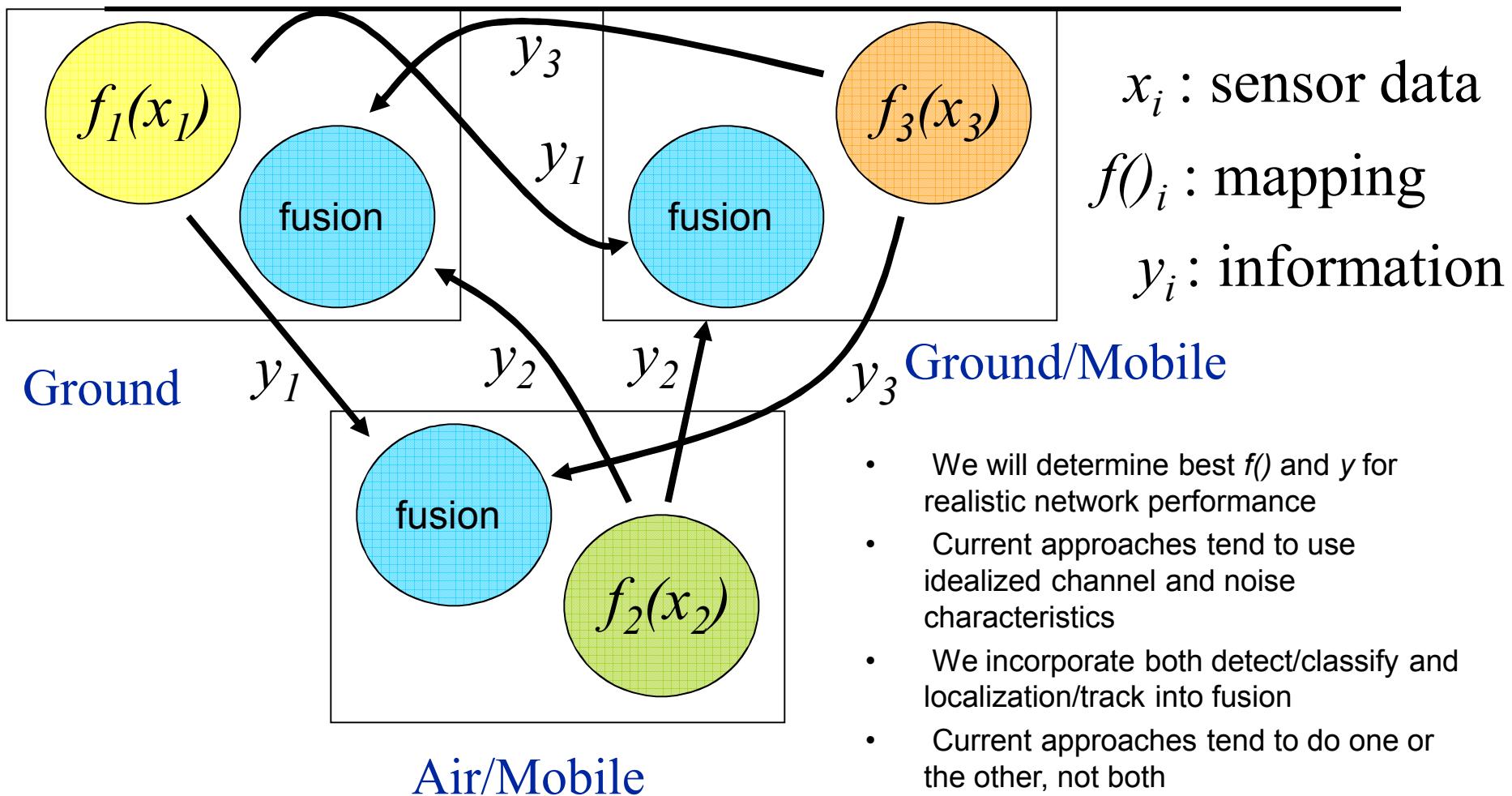
Mobile Network Elements



Advancements & Focus

- Data sharing and fusion between UAVs and ground sensors
- Distributed fusion optimized for network performance
 - Dropped Links
- Ad-hoc network for ground and air
 - Optimized Discovery and Recovery

Fusion and Communications Conceptual View

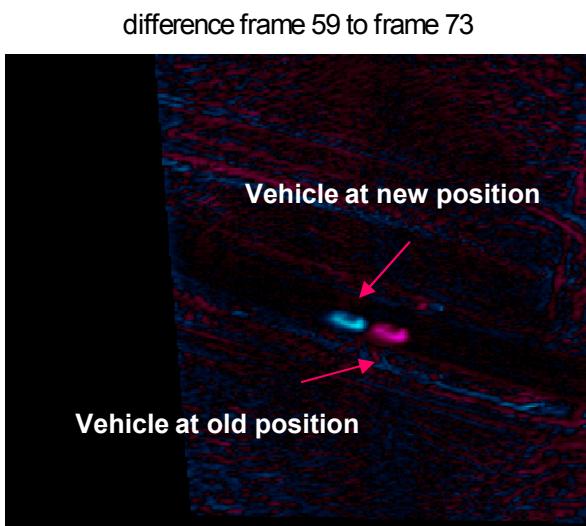


Fusion must tolerate imperfect transmission of information

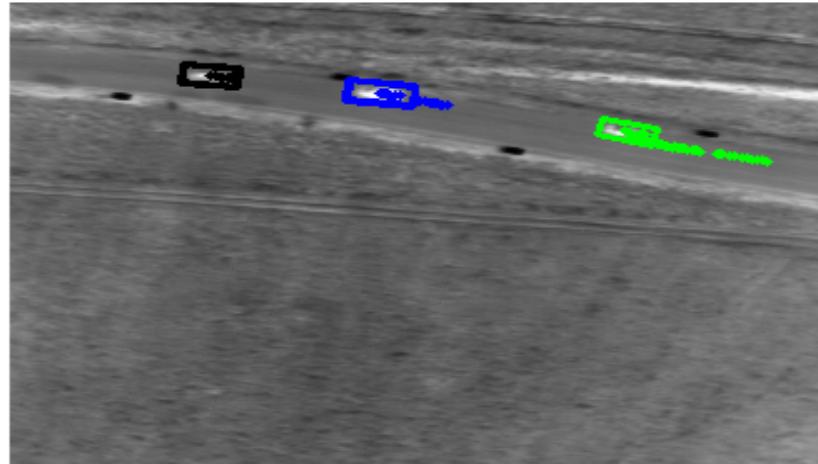
Initial airborne data processing



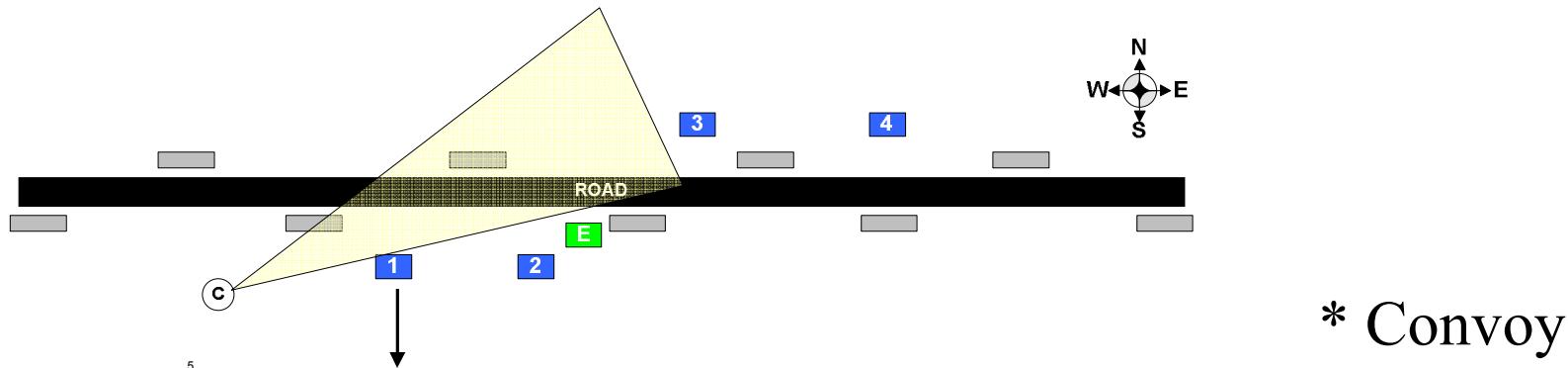
- **Detection & Tracking of Moving Targets**
 - High Processing Node
- **Different Colors**
 - Separated Tracks
- **Tail Length**
 - Duration of Track
- **Relative Position**
 - Translation into GPS
- **Information Fusion**
 - Ground Assets



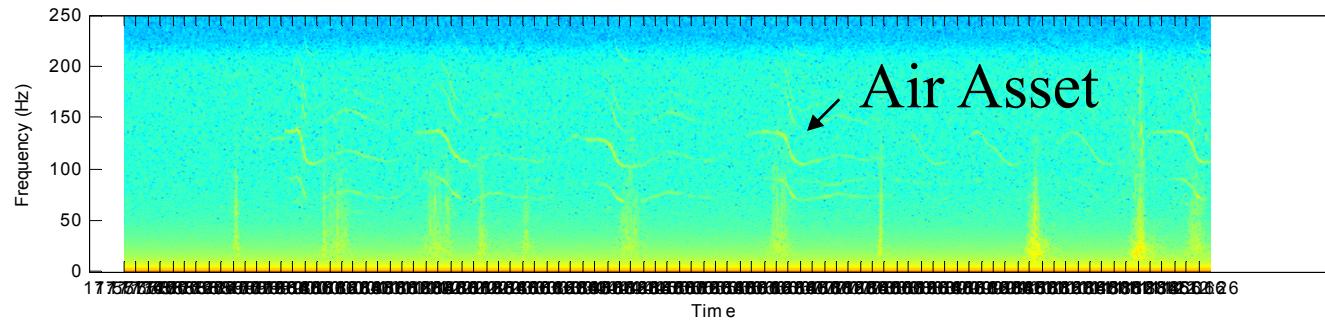
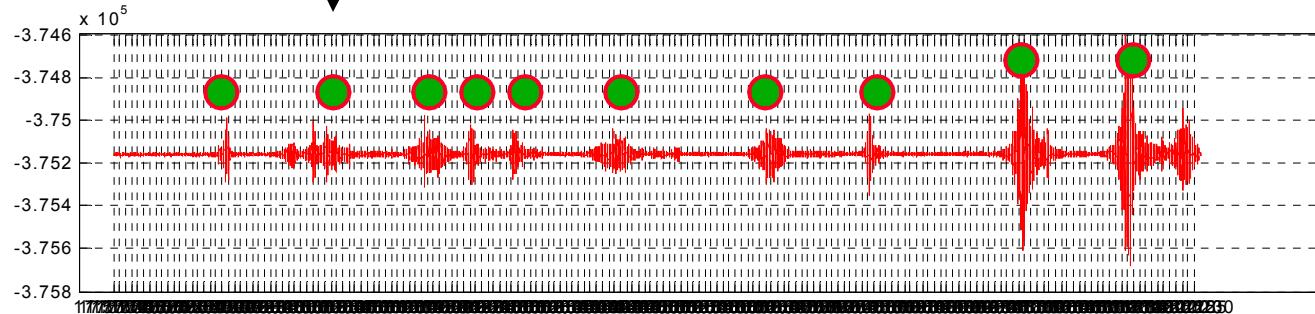
Multi-Target Convoy



Initial Ground Data Processing for Data Fusion with Air Data (Sample Seismic Data Set Correlated with Air Data)



* Convoy





Summary and Conclusions

Layered netted sensor architecture provides performance, flexibility and multifunctionality

- We have discussed layered architecture, platforms, algorithms, networking, modeling and simulation, and mobile platforms
- We have developed a test bed using COTS hardware to address key technical issues and collect real world data

